## JUST HOW TO DO THE PARIS SHOW.

It Is Better to View the City Dur- Two Thousand Boers Cut Commuing the Morning Hours.

#### EXPOSITION IN AFTERNOON. GENERAL

Prices of Admission Make a Difference to Be Considered-Ways of Getting to the Exhibition Grounds.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, June 9.-(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)-Unless one has special reason for visiting the exhibition when there is no crowd, it is not advisable to do so before 10 o'clock.

Prices of entrance in each of the encientes of the exhibition-i, e., at Paris and Vincennes-are as follows: In the merning, before 10 o'clock, two

tickets. Between 10 and 6 o'clock, one ticket,

After 6 in the afternoon, two tickets, except Sundays and holidays, when the adnission is one ticket.

It will be seen that by entering the exhibition after 10 one ticket is good until 6. Entrance tickets can be bought at from 21 to 13 cents outside the exhibition.

Strangers are advised to devote the mornings to visiting places of interest in Paris and to consecrate the afternoons to the exhibition; in that case the evening meal may be taken in the grounds itself, and the whole evening passed there without further entrance fee. In case visitors desire to visit a theater, concert, etc., it probably would be best to leave the ex-hibition early in order to dine in the neigh-berhood of the place chosen to visit.

Prices of Cabs.

The price of cabs undergoes no change during the exhibition, being 30 cents for the simple course, or 40 cents by the hour. A tip of from 5 to 10 cents is always given

tip of from 5 to 10 cents is always given over and above the regular price.

Nearly all the 'bus and tram lines, either directly or by the transfer system, give access to one of the thirty-six entrances to the exhibition. Six cents for inside seats, with right to transfer tickets. Top seats 2 cents, 3 cents extra for transfers.

The river boats, called "bateaux-omnibus," stop at stations along the exhibition water front on both sides of the river as follows: Pont de la Concorde, Pont des Invalides, Pont de l'Alma and Pont d'Iona.

From Charenton to the Pont du Jour, 2

From Charenton to the Pont du Jour,

cents per person on week days; on Sun-days and holidays, 4 cents per person. This is the cheapest and most agreeable means

of transit.

Several tram lines connect different parts of the suburbs with the center of the capital, and if used, permit visitors to take lodgings in the suburbs.

Transit in the exhibition is effected by means of the trottoir mobile or electric sidewalk, and the electric tramway, besides bath chairs and rickshaws. Price for rickshaws \$1 per hour, 50 cents per half hour, 50 cents per quarter hour, and 20 cents per course, from the Place du Trocadero on the Selne and vice versa.

The Restaurants.

The Restaurants.

One may breakfast and dine very well either at one's hotel or in any quarter of Paris where a visit may have led one, at 60 cents per meal. In the exhibition grounds restaurants of all kinds at all prices abound. They may be classed as follows:

High-priced restaurants—at the two ends of the Alexander III Bridge, on the bank of the river, along the Rue des Nations, in the pavilions of Turkey, Austria, Bosna-Herrgovina, Hungary, Norway and Sweden, Germany, Spain and Greece; on the Champ de Mars bordering the central gardens, along the palaces of the Industries Mecanique and of the Industries Chimiques, and in the part nearest the Effiel Tower; along the Palaces of the File et Tissue, and of the Genie Cirvii, bordering the avenue de Euffren; the Munich Restaurant, near the Effiel Tower at the Palais de Cestume, the

Suffren; the Munich Restaurant, near the Eliffel Tower at the Palais de Cestume, the Tour du Monde, the Chalet Suisse, the Touring Club, the Palais de la Femme and the Cincoroma; at the Trocadero; both sides of the Pont d'Ione, at L'Inde Britan-nique, at L'Egypte, at the Indes Neder-landaises, at La Chine, at L'Asie-Russic, etc.

landaises, at La Chine, at L'Asie-Russie, etc.

Those are the high-priced restaurants, but there are others at which meals are served at a moderate price, and still others where meals are served at fixed prices. In addition to these, there are luncheon kioeks to the number of a hundred or so, spread over the grounds of the exhibition, where a specialty is made of the sale of such articles as bread, conserves, charcuterie, liquors, fruits, etc., and special accommodations are provided for those desiring to eat al fresco.

Foreign moneys current in France are Belgian, Swiss, Austrian, Russian, Spanish, Italian and Servian gold pieces; Belgian, Swiss and Greek sliver pieces. Five-franc Italian pieces are current, but not the fractional silver currency of less value. Copper colnage of foreign countries is not in circulation.

The following pieces undergo a slight

erculation.

The following pieces undergo a slight depreciation by exchange: German mark, value 1 franc. 20 centimes or 24 cents; English sovereign, value 25 francs, or 45; United States dollar, value 4 francs, ocentimes, or 24 cents; Dutch florin, value 2 francs, or 40 cents.

## TWELVE HUNDRED PAUPERS.

That Number of Italians Knocking at America's Gates.

New York, June 2.—The Spanish steamship Gran Antillia is anchored in quarantine to-day, having on board 1.29 Italian immigrants, who will not be allowed to land until the ship furnishes the Government with \$16,000 bond that the provisions of the law will be complied with. The Gran Antillia belongs to no regular line of vessels plying to this port, and the authorities insist upon the bond, in order to deportine feasit upon the bond, in order to deport those of her passengers who may within one year become public charges. Under the law the steamship which brings an emigrant to this port is responsible for deportation under such circumstances.

Accompanied by a large force of employes, Supervising Inspector Howard boarded the Gran Antillia to-day, and found on board representatives of the immigration agencies in Naples, and of the shipowners.

After discussion the representatives of the New York agent of the steamship said be would endeavor to give the bond, but as it was too late in the day to secure bond, the whole matter goes over until Monday.

Japan as an Industrial Menace Russia will not reap the first fruits of her railway invasion of Asia. She is not the rival in the construction of her railways to be feared by the Anglo-Saxons. A new power has risen at the very doors of Asia. Forty million progressive, irrepressible Japanese stand ready, by force of arms, if necessary, to open the door of new Asia to their manufacturers. It is the only hope of salvation for the overcrowded island Kingdom, and its people will fight for this last chance with desperation. Already Japan is beginning to undersell other nations in supplying material for the cheapest market.

est market.
Last July Japan entered the family of civilized nations, becoming by treaty everywhere open to foreigners. She will multiply her machine shops and factories, besides inviting capitalists of all other nations to enter Japan and erect plants where coolie labor is cheapest. Even now Japanese ships convey freight at almost a nominal tariff, and with the open-door policy enforced in Asia, Japan will doubtless be the greatest gainer.—A. H. Ford, in The Engineering Magazine for June.

The French Republic.

The opinion hitherto expressed in these columns that there was little or no significance in the "nationalist" victories in the Paris elections is amply confirmed by the complete returns of the municipal elections throughout France. Of 33,342 communes the republicans, supporters of the present system of government, carried 24.532, or more than 73 per cent. The entire opposition, including some hundreds that are in doubt, won only 3,110. The vast bulk of these, of course, were monarchists. The preposterous "nationalists," who follow M. Deroulede and the pork butcher of Fort Chabrol, were successful in only 153 communes. Even the charlatan Boulanger did better than that. The French Republic is all right.—New York Tribune.

## MORE FIGHTING IN SIGHT FOR BRITISH.

nications North of Kroonstad.

BULLER'S TERMS.

Burghers at Lang's Nek Offer to Surrender on Certain Conditions, Which Are Refused -Roberts Silent.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, June 10 .- (Copyright, 1990, by th New York Herald Company.)-News of the highest importance came yesterday from Natal, where, at Lang's Nek, General Buller succeeded in outflanking the Boers, who sent a flag of truce offering to surrender on certain conditions. Sir Redvers declined to accept any but an unconditional surrender, but at any moment news may arrive that the Boers have lain down their

The importance of the move is that the Boers have been surrounded before the commandos which evacuated Pretoria had time to get down to re-enforce them, while, on the other hand, a barrier has been interposed between the Transvaal commandor and those still operating in the Orange River Colony.

Westward a deployment of General Hildyard's division should enable Generals Kelly-Kenny and Colville to complete the envelopment of President Steyn's following at Bethlehem and secure their surrender, a stroke which would hasten the complete

pacification of the Orange River Colony.

Two thousand Boers with six field guns have, however, appeared at Roodeval, north of Kroonstad, and have cut the telegraph lines, so there is a likelihood of more fight-ing before the country is cleared. Though there is still a considerable number of burghers under arms in the acquired terri-

tory, there is but a desperate remnant, probably, which desires fighting.

Lord Roberts is making no sign, but no doubt before long we shall hear of the beginning of further important operations.

FIGHT ON AT LANG'S NEK. Ingogo, June 9.—The Boers have replied in rather curt terms to General Buller's pro-posal that if they wish to surrender it must be unconditionally, and an artillery duel is ow proceeding.

BOERS CUT COMMUNICATIONS. London, June 9.—General Porestier Walker cables to the War Office from Cape Town, under date of June 8. as follows: "Kelly-Kenny, at Bloemfontein, reports that the telegraph has been cut at Roode-val north of Kroenstad by a body of Boers. estimated to be 2000 strong, with six field guns. He is sending strong re-enforcements to Kroonstad, and I am e-enforcing from Cape Colony. I hope the interruption will

be only temporary."
WANTED TO MAKE TERMS. London, June 9.—A special dispatch from Durban, Natal, says that the Boers at Lang's Nek, after an action fought Thursday, June 7, offered to surrender condi-tionally, but General Buller replied that their surrender must be unconditional.

### CHOATE AND MARK TWAIN.

They Entertain Englishmen at the Irving Dinner.

London, June 9.-At the Savoy Hotel tonight a complimentary dinner was given to welcome home Sir Henry Irving after his American tour. D'Oyley Carte presided, and among the 200 persons present were United States Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, Bradley-Martin, the Earl of Craven, F. Burnard, Reginald Ward, Charles Frohman, Marg Twain, Mau. Earl of Craven, F. Burnard, Reginald Ward, Charles Frohman, Mark Twain, Mau-rice Grau, Bret Harte, Lord Russell, Alma Tadema and Anthony Hope. Sir Henry was given a tremendous recep

tion when he rose to respond to the toast to his health, but the features of the evening were the speeches made by Ambassador Choate and Mark Twain. Mr. Choate, for the first time since he has been in England, seemed to give free vent to his humor, and he did not hesitate to remind Englishmen that the traits of character which they had heretofore with lofty superiority regarded as purely American had been lately repeat-

as purely American had been lately repeated and exceeded in England.

Lord Russell proposed the health of Sir Henry Irving in an eloquent speech, to which Irving feelingly responded. In the course of his speech Sir Henry said:

"From an experience of seventeen years I may say that the fortunes of England are dear to those Americans who guide and control the destinies of their country, and it is my belief that the bonds between Great Britain and the great American Republic will grow giver closer with these public will grow ever closer with time.
"And one who has been through that great country, who has shared the welcome of its great-hearted people, who has felt and seen as I have again and again the loyal, loving warmth and affection for the old land, can only feel that for all good and high purposes, and all that makes for the elevation and freedom of humanity, and the good of the human race, the two

scribed his experiences as a dramatist, was eceived with continuous laughter

## LEAVES THE TRANSVAAL.

Secretary Piet Grobler Arrives at Lorenzo Marquez. Lorenzo Marquez, June 8.-Piet Grobler

the Transvaal Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has arrived here.

## FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Three Men Killed Instantly and Ten Injured.

Traverse City, Mich., June 9.—The boiler in Charles F. Reed's sawmill, five miles west of Fife Lake, exploded to-day, killing three men and injuring ten others.

The dead are A. J. Cole, M. S. Smith and an unknown man.

#### BOTH DUELLISTS DEAD.

Police Chief Got His Man Before He Succumbed.



PEACE: "HOLD ON, SIR! THAT'S A DOG FIGHT YOU DON'T WANT TO MIX IN!"

ignore an invitation from the President without gross discourtesy.

#### COLOMBIAN REVOLT. Consul Delgado Reports That It

Has Come to an End.

New Orleans, June 3.—Colombian Consul Alferdo Delgado received to-day an official dispatch from his Government signed by General L. Zogvia, commander in chief of the Colombia Governmental forces, throughout the district, in which is located the town of Sabanalarga, giving detailed information of the battle which took place at that town in the last days of April and also of the battle of Labriga on May If. The bulletin is the first authentic information given out by the Colombian Government relative to these battle.

Mr. Delgado's dispatch reiterates the statement previously repeatedly made by the Colombian Government that the revolution is now practically at an end. It also states that fully 1.200 prisoners were captured from the robels at the last battle of Sabanalarga. The slaughter in both of the conflicts is stated as considerable, but no figures are given.

#### PRINCESS AND PRESIDENT.

Victoria's Granddaughter Visits the White House.

Washington, June 9.—Princess Aribert of Anhalt, Queen Victoria's granddaughter, to-day visited the White House in company with Lord and Lady Pauncefote, and was received by the President and Mrs. McKin-ley in the red parlor. The visit was en-tirely informal, the Princess, at her own request, being shown through the White House.

#### POSTAL CLERKS IN MEXICO.

Jaunt South After the National Meeting in Texas.

San Antonio, Tex., June 9.—The new Ex-ecutive Committee of the National Associ-ation of Railway Postal Clerks held a meeting after the banquet last hight and re-elected J. Elliot of St. Paul, Minn., official editor of the association. Several working committees were appointed. A majority of the delegates left to-day for the City of Mexico.

FAILED TO BREAK A RECORD. Cyclists Make Two Unsuccessful At-

Cyclists Make Two Unsuccessful Attempts at New Bedford.

New Bedford, Mass, June 9.—At the Buttonwood Cycle Track to-day Jimmy Michael started to ride an exhibition ten miles in an attempt to break the world's record. His motor machine was ridden by Crooks and Sherrer. Five miles were run off smoothly, and without a hitch in nearly record time, when, with an extra push of his right pedal aimost at the tape, the crank broke, and the machine could not be repaired in time to try for the record again.

Crooks and Sherrer attempted to break

Crooks and Sherrer attempted to break the world's motor record of 1:92 for a mile, now held by Judge and Miller. The first quarter was clipped off in 20 second, the half in 40, the three-quarters in 1:00 4-5, and the mile in 1:21, breaking all records from the quarter to the three-quarters, inclusive, all records on a four-lap track,

#### LYONS BESTED CAIN.

Chicago Negro Was a Surprise to the

New York. June 9, "What turned out to be a scientific encounter was the bout in the Green A. C. in Brooklyn to-night between Joe Cain of Brooklyn to-night between Joe Cain of Brooklyn and Harry Lyons of Chicago. Lyons, with his left jabs, which were as quick as lightning, landed almost at will from the first round.

Cain landed a right swing on Lyon's jaw in the fourth round which jarred the negro, but only for a moment. After that Lyons had it easy. He sent an assertment of left jabs and right swings so fast that they could hardly be counted. Lyons punished cain so badly in the ninth round that the police stopped the bout and the referee gave the decision to Lyons.

Kid McFadden Outpointed. New York, June 5 - At the Pelican Athletic Club to-night Hugh McPadden of New York out-pointed "Kid" McPadden of San Francisco and

Machine Shop Accounting.

The insertion of the account to which each order is chargeable is advantageous because it helps to explain the reason for having a system of standing orders at all. Shop foreman take far more kindly to sys-Carrollton, Ga., June 9.—Chief of Police Crider was shot and killed by Thomas Jordan, whom he was trying to arrest. As Crider was falling, he drew his revolver and fired, killing Jordan instantly. Leon Hood, a bystander, was shot in the leg.

SENATOR MASON AND McKINLEY.

They Chatted Yesterday for the First Time is Months.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, June 9.—Senator Mason and President McKinley met to-day for the first chat they have had since the Senator's views began to differ so radically from those of the administration on imperialism. Before this estrangement the Senator called often on the President. The Senator told the President jokes and they talked together for many things.

When the President went to the Capitol before adjournment, he and Senator Mason met by chance. They shook hands and the President invited Mr. Mason should call this afternoon for a long talk. Mason went as requested. The Republicans are claiming that this means Mason will speak in the coming gampaign for Mr. McKinley's relection. Mason says it means nothing of the kind; that his visit was out of politeheness, and made because no Senator could be stowed as the first to the kind; that his visit was out of politeheness, and made because no Senator could be studied for June.

Having a system of standing of them are treated as intelligent between them fired was retreated as intelligent systems are necessary, than they do if they gain the impression has the particular forms are thrust upon them sime ply because the management wishes to be arbitrary. This last impression is, frequently produced by unnecessary relicence and secretcy where none is required by the cursumstances. Be frank and open with your men and they will treat you likewise. A careful classification of the particular forms are thrust upon them sime ply because the management to compare them from month to month from the cost department's summary of these orders. Familiarity with the minutest details of the expense account must be kept down. It know of a case where a su

## TROLLEY CAR WAS IN THEIR PARLOR.

Contained Twenty-Two Badly Frightened and Much-Shaken Passengers.

BETTS FAMILY'S DISCOVERY.

Motor Ran Wild on a Down Grade at Yonkers, N. Y., With Interesting and Exciting Results.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Yonkers, N. Y., June 9 .- As a southound open trolley car of the Yonkers Electric Railroad was going down a steep grade in Park avenue about half-past o'clock this evening, the brake chain snapped, the car jumped the track and dashed half way through the residence of Mrs. T. W. Betts, at No. 116 Ashburton avenue. At the place where the chain broke there is a steep descent and a sharp curve into Ashburton avenue. Mrs. Betts's residence is directly opposite the

cupies the house with her son-in-law, his wife and child, her daughter, and two servwhen the crash came. The house swayed and rocked and seemed as though it was going to be pushed back into the deep glen it overlooks at the rear. Miss Betts fainted, but the others of the family rushed mestalrs and found the car in the parlo for a distance of about twelve feet. The

loot of the street and is a two-story and

basement frame structure. Mrs. Betts oc-

hay window and the entire front of the house were cut clean out. The front of the car was smashed in, but the moter was not damaged. There were twenty-two passengers on the car, includ-ing a colored woman and her infant child, who were sitting on the first seat, directly were sitting on the first seat, directly back of the motorman and the front glass windows. All of the windows in the car

front were demolished except the one di-rectly behind the woman.
William Humphries, the motorman, though much frightened, stuck to his post and escaped with only a slight cut on the face. His escape is deemed marvelous to all who saw the wreck, as it seems incredible that he could stand there without pro-tection while the car crashed through the front of the house and escape with his life Only one passenger was injured, a young man named Hitchcock, who was cut in the face and hands. He was able to leave for his home without assistance.

This is the second time a car has crashed

into this house. About four years ago a car broke loose and ran into it at almost the same spot. No one was injured at that The Guiana Placers.

After a careful investigation, I am of the opinion that it is not advisable at present to invest in Dutch Guiana, although unquestionably, sooner or later, some rich lodes will be discovered nearer the moun-

tains, which at present it is almost impossible to prospect. Grant that a prospector is fortunate enough to find a rich lode; the labor in itself is such a serious question that I am extremely doubtful it success could be made under present conditions. In the first place, it is necessary to advance two weeks' pay to the men and a contract is signed which apparently binds for an agreed time, but in fact is of little or no value, as upon taking them to the bush, if they claim sickness, the employer is obliged to send them to Paremaribo at his own expense. The Government specifies their provisions, and the law favors labor as against the employer. Wages amount to about 60 cents American currency per day. One American miner can do more work than four of them, so theire is really no economy, although on paper it would seem so.—J. Esdalle Florence, in The Engineering Magazine for June.

American Dinners a Steeplechase.

To realize how our upper ten scramble through existence, one must contrast their fidgety way of feeding with the bovine calm in which a German absorbs his nourishment, and the hours an Italian can pass over his post-prandial meal. An American dinner party affords us this opportunity. \* \* From oysters to fruit, dinners now are a breathless steeplechase, during which we take our viand bedges and champagne ditches at a dead run, with conversation pushed at much the same speed. To be silent would be to imply that one was not having a good time; so we rattle and gobble on toward the finger-bowl winning post, only to find that rest is not there.

As the hostess pilots the ladies away to the drawing-room, she whispers to her spouse. "You won't smoke too long, will you?" So we are mulcted in the enjoyment of even that last resource of weary humanity, the cigar, and see hustled away from our smoke and coffee to find that our appearance is a signal for a general move.

One of the older ladies rises; the next moment the whole circle, like a flock of frightened birds, is up and off, crowding each other in the hallway, calling for their carriages, and rattling the unfortunate servants who are attempting to cleak and overshoe them.

Hearing in mind that the guests have American Dinners a Steeplechase.

shoe them.

Hearing in mind that the guests have come as late as they dared without being absolutely uncivil, that the dinner has been served as rapidly as was materially possible, and that the circle broke up as soon as the meal had ended, one asks one's self in wonder why, if dinner is such a bore that it has to be scrambled through, coute qua coute, people continue to dine out?

"Cun You Fix Me All Right for the

Wherever I look, and wherever I turn, in whatever direction I go, One question, one only, confronts me, "Can you fix me all right for the show?"

## **VAN WYCK'S STORY** OF THE ICE TRUST.

New York Mayor Confirms the Statement That He Was Interested.

SAYS HE HAS SOLD AND LOST. LEGAL

Bought Shares in Company Before It Entered the Combination-Knew Nothing of the Trust's Affairs.

New York, June 9.-Mayor Van Wyck was called to the witness chair to-day in the proceedings against the Mayor, the Dock Commissioners and Charles W. Morse, pres ident of the American Ice Company, which were begun some time ago before Supreme Court Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn. These proceedings are designed to show what, if any, connection exists between certain city officials and the fce company.

officials and the fee company.

The Mayor testified that he owned 4.200 shares of the stock of the American Ice Company, which he had obtained from President Morse, some of it in exchange for stock in the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Maine.

"Did you purchase all this stock subsequently to becoming Mayor of the city?" Mr. Van Wyck was asked.
"I did."

Why He Bought.

"Why did you purchase stock in the Knickerbocker company?" "Because it was paying 4 per cent on common and 6 per cent on preferred when he made the purchase, he said, he did not know that the American Ice Company intended to do business in New York City. He had paid for his stock with a check on the Garfield National Bank, and borrowed 75 per cent of the purchase money.

"When you made the purchase, it was agreed that you should borrow from the bank?"

bank?"
"It was."
"Was there any guarantee to protect you against loss on that stock?"
"No."
"Have you paid back the bank?"
"I have."
"Are you accustomed to such large financial transactions?"

Took no active interest in the American Te Company. I never knew anything of its management. I never knew that the American Ice Company was to have any monopoly of the ice business of the city. I never knew that the ice company stated to the Stock Exchange that it had a contract for eleven docks in this city."

Dock Commissioner Cram said he had re-ceived 300 shares of common stock of the Knickerbocker company as a bonus. He de-clared that he had sold all of his stock in October, 1899, because he thought the mat-ter might come before him in his official

cone question, one only, confronts me, "Can you fix me all right for the show?"

The transfer man pockets his contract, remarking: "You won't find us slow; me all right for the show?"

The baggage men, weighing my trunks, say: "A hundred of excess or so.)

What'e the name of the troupe you're shead of? Can you fix me all right for the show?"

The genial, obliging hotel clerk cries, in a professional glow:

"If you'r room doesn't suit you I'll change it. Can you fix me all right for the show?"

The porter, who brig gs in my trunks, say: "For de lawd, you'se a trouper, I know; I kin tell 'em a half mile of, by golly! Kin you fix me all right for de show?"

The chambermaid, making the bel, speaks up bashfully: "Me 'n' my beau Ut like to take in the performance. Can you fix us all right for the show?"

The watter girl calle off the menu in tones confidentially low:
"Roost veni, lamb, an' corn beef 'n' cabbage—Can you fix me all right for the show?"

While bellboys, one after another, pipe up as they stand in a row:
"Do you want any loe water, mister? Kin you fix mall right for the show?"

While legions of specters all cherus, "Can you fix us all right for the show?"

Kind heavee, will even St. Peter shout, when I pass up from below.
"Say! when is the company coming? Can you fix me all right for the show?"

Malcolm Dougias, in Puck.

## **CLUB FEDERATION'S** POWERS LIMITED.

Statement That the Charter Doos Not Cover the Present Organization.

OPINION RENDERED

New Certificate Will Be Applied For-Rumors That Colored-Delegate Question May be Taken to Court.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 9.-The Daily News -day says

"The officials of the Federation of Women's Clubs have received startling information regarding their organization,

"Instead of being an organization with general powers to include all women's clubs, no matter what their object, within its association, the General Federation of Women's Clubs has but the power officially to reform 'men and women' with the word limited to 'the actual meaning of reformation as generally understood in charitable work.'

"Such is the remarkable discovery which has been made by attorneys who have been looking up the subject for leading members of the organization, and it is doubtful if under its present organization the General Federation of Women's Clubs could hold its name should any other organization of women desire to usurp the title."

The defect in the charter is said to have

first been noticed when the question of reorganization came up in the convention. Seme of the opponents of reorganization were of the belief that the powers desired to be added to the society under the reor-ganization plan could not legally be acepted

An appeal to a firm of New Jersey corporation lawyers was made, and the feder-ation was advised that the association was not formed under the laws set forth in its charter. To obviate trouble in the future an application will be made to the next Congress for a Federal charter. Mrs. Ruffin Ruffled. The departure of Mrs. Rebecca Lowe at 2 o'clock to-day concluded the Club Women's

o'clock to-day concluded the Club Women's Convention.

The new Board of Directors at its meeting made no effort to take the color question from the table, and one member is authority for the statement that it will never be taken from the table.

There is some talk by Mirs. Ruffin, on the other hand, of instituting legal proceedings in Chicago against the federation, whereby she will seek to have her rights.

The meeting of the council, over which Mrs. Lowe presided, brought out informal discussion as to future plans.

During the session there came a communication from the Art Committee of the federation, which the council approved. It was:

was:

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors
empower the Art Committee to appoint
subcommittees of correspondence as a medium of interchange for the art and crafts
and home industries of the various States."
This new movement among women's clubs
is the practical outcome of the splendid exhibit of these industries held for the first
time in connection with the Club Women's
Convention.

Cottoer, 1899, because he thought the matter might come before him in his official capacity.

"What leases were made by the Consolidated lee Company while you were holding lee stock?"

"We received application for six plers and I struck out one; then sent the application to the treasurer. He struck out another. Fnally we made a lease for four plers."

Dock Commissioner Charles Murphy said his reason for buying stock in the Knickerbocker company was because a man had suggested such a course. It never came to him that there was an objection against any city official holding American lee come to the stock was \$10,000.

President John B. Schoonmaker of the American lee Company said he had no personal knowledge that the lee Trust furished lee to the city. He only knew the Mayor by sight, and knew Carroll only slightly. The price of ice was advanced from 30 to 60 cents because of a short supply.

Mr. Peckham took the examination of John F. Carroll in hand personally. Carroll confessed to interest in both the Consolidated. He paid for it by check. He had \$26,000 worth of stock in the Consolidated. He paid for it by check he had \$26,000 worth of stock in the Consolidated. He paid for it by check he had \$26,000 worth of stock in the Consolidated. He paid for it by check he had \$26,000 worth of stock in the Consolidated. He paid for it by check he had \$26,000 worth of stock in the Consolidated. He paid for it by check he had \$26,000 worth of stock in the Consolidated and Kniekerbocker company. He never knew how much stock he Mayor held until to-day. Mr. Carroll as alid he paid for the block of stock by a mortisage of \$47,500, raised on realty be lenging to him.

Adjournment was taken until next Saturday.

MRS. GLADSTONE SINKING.

Bulletin Announces That She Has

shot along the line of Judge Spencer's advice, and widened the original breach in the cerulean ozone.

Thereupon Judge Fisher indulged in a sarcastic snicker, and Judge Spencer, finding himself losing favor in the young woman's estimation, grew hot. He deciared that what Judge Fisher ididn't know about shooting would give an ordinary man a headache to remember, and he offered to prove it by letting the Judge take a shot at his Judge Spencers) new is white Fedora hat. Judge Fisher accepted the defi, and Judge Spencer, with a knowing wink at the interested onlookers, tossed his hat in the air. Judge Fisher turned both barrels loose on the target. The only thing that prevented the hat being blown over into the next county was the fact that there were about eight holes torn in it by the two loads of shot, which caused it to zigzag down to the ground fifty yards away.

The young woman smilingly asked Judge Fisher to complete her education in target shooting, and Judge Spencer, feeling smaller than the builf's eye on a professional target in a 1,000 yards range, went over with the clubman to examine his tattered hat.

"I never knew the Judge could shoot," he observed, when they were out of hearing distance.

"What!" said the clubman. "Judge Fisher used to be the crack shot in the St. Louis Gun Club."

## A Glimpse of the Beyond

"It seems like a glimpse of the beyond to feel strong' and well," are words that should bring every suffering woman to think of her own condition. Pain and misery had made such inroads on Mrs. Smith's strength, that she was about discouraged, when she was rescued by Wine of Cardui. The other remedies she tried could not permanently relieve the distresses of painful menstruation, and falling of the womb. They could not assuage the racking pain that shot through her whole body, and made her life a burden. But she found quick, perfect relief in Wine of Cardui. Thousands of women are in the same condition as Mrs. Smith. But

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will relieve every such sufferer and will bring permanent cure with the relief. By taking this simple remedy, it is within your power to be a perfectly well woman. Procure a dollar bottle from your druggist and treat yourself in the privacy of your home. Remember Wine of Cardui is the remedy that brings relief, not substitutes that unscrupulous druggists sometimes offer.

Akron, O., February 12th, 1899. I have been a great sufferer all my life from weak nerves and all the ills women are heir to. Doctors would give me medicine that would relieve me temporarily, but as soon as I would stop I was as bad as ever. I tried everything that promised relief with the same result and became discouraged, but my husband prevailed on me to try your Wine of Cardui. I began to improve at once, every dose making me feel better. I have used two bottles and the result is wonderful. I have gained twenty-five pounds, and have more color in my cheeks than I ever had before. I

cannot thank you enough, for it seems like a glimpse of the beyond to feel strong and well. For advice in cases requiring special directions address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanoogs, Medicine Com-pany, Chattanoogs, Tenn.

